

THE TIMES.



"Between my government and a foreign nation,
I never ask a question: MY GOVERNMENT
IS ALWAYS RIGHT."—Gen. Taylor.

—For President—
General Zachary Taylor.

For Governor,
Major James S. Rollins,
of Boone.

For Lieut. Governor,
Gen. Nathaniel W. Watkins,
of Cape Girardeau.

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1847.

It is well known we advocate the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency—and it is as well known that Gen. Taylor refuses to make pledges to any political party, to further his election. Many who prefer party to country, are sorely displeased at this, and are disposed to find great fault with the old hero and his friends. The "sub" of the "democrat," is exceedingly perplexed on the subject, and by way of casing himself quotes a sentence which is credited to Col. Benton, as follows: "Show me a no-party man, and I will show you a man who figures at the head or dangles at the tail of Federalism." Gen. Taylor does not aspire to lead, and he is not the man to be found at the tail, when the battles of his country are to be fought—as his whole life has proven. There are times when it is necessary, for the good of the country, to drop ultra party predilections, and unite on a man equal to the emergency. Gen. Jackson, in one of his letters to President Monroe, made use of the following language—"Now is the time to destroy that monster—PARTY SPIRIT. The President of the U. S. should be the head of the nation—not the head of a party." We leave it to the "sub" and Col. Benton to place General Jackson at the "head" or "tail" of Federalism, which ever they please: he was certainly a "no party man."

When Gen. Washington was invited to become a candidate for President, in answer to the invitation he said—"Should it become absolutely necessary for me to occupy the station your letter pre-supposes, I have determined to go into it free from all engagements of every nature, whatsoever."

According to Col. Benton's logic, quoted with such evident satisfaction by the "sub," the "father of his country" "either figured at the head or dangled at the tail of Federalism!"

George Washington, Andrew Jackson, and Zachary Taylor, charged with "figuring at the head or dangle at the tail of Federalism!"

This, truly, is locofocoism!

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.—In consequence of the failure of the mail last Saturday, we are unable to give Mr. Clay's speech this week.

Congress meets on Monday.

The Howard Circuit Court commences its session on Monday. It has been one year since the Court held a session, the June term having elapsed in consequence of the death of Judge Ireland. There will doubtless be a good deal of business before it.

The first day of December was mild and pleasant as spring. We have had some very cold weather, however.

THE MAILS.—We notice our up country contemporaries are complaining of the mismanagement of the mails. The stages arrive regularly, but fail to bring the mails. The postmasters, are sometimes too busy or lazy to put them up—and when put up and started, they are left to make room for passengers.

In place of our eastern mail last Saturday, the Western mail which had been sent down the day before, was returned. On Tuesday, instead of getting the mail due that day, we got the one due on Saturday. The postmaster at Fulton, must be chargeable with some of these delinquencies. In behalf of the people of this section, we enter our protest against such negligence—for gross negligence it must be—and hope it will not occur again.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—The complexion of the Louisiana Legislature is at length definitely settled. Both the Whig and Locofoco papers agree in giving to the Whigs a majority of two on joint ballot, already ascertained, and a chance for the election of other members. This secures the election of a Whig Senator, in place of Mr. Johnson, (Whig,) whose term expires in 1849.

DEATH OF A SENATOR.—The Hon. BENJAMIN SWIFT, U. S. Senator from Vermont, died suddenly at his residence in St. Albans last week.

"HARMONIOUS" FAMILY.

The "harmonious democracy" in and about Jefferson City are engaged in a row, which for the good of the country, we would hope may terminate as the "Kilkenney cat fight."

The quarrel is between the editors of the Metropolitan on the one part, and two correspondents of the Jefferson Inquirer, on the other part—and originated in the recommendation, by those correspondents, of Gen. T. L. Price for Lieut. Governor. The Metropolitan opposed the recommendation, on the ground that Gen. Price was lessee of the Penitentiary, and as President of the Senate, should be elected Lieut. Governor, might often be called upon to decide questions in which he was personally deeply interested.

"Osage" addresses the editors of the Inquirer as follows:

"What is the matter with your reverend neighbor of the 'Metropolitan?' Has the old gentleman got a burr under his tail?"

"He seems to be in a terrible pucker at the prospect of the nomination of Gen. Price for Lieut. Governor. Can it be that the people have had the audacity to name any one for nomination for Governor or Lieut. Governor without consulting his Reverence? Now I had supposed that his Reverence would not take offence at a communication respectfully noticing the recommendation of Gen. Price for the office of Lieut. Governor, or I might have been more careful in recommending a democrat for office without first consulting the Reverend Father. For his relief, however, I will say to him that I am neither the author of 'A Voter,' nor do I know who 'A Voter' is. I never saw any of the articles of 'A Voter' until I saw them in print. I hope this will relieve the old gentleman of a part of his troubles."

"It is said that some of the most ferocious animals of the forest are comparatively inoffensive when gorged. But this does not seem to be the case with your reverend neighbor."

"He was at first stuffed with the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court, but this did not seem to satisfy him. He was then stuffed with the office of Public Printer, but this only seemed to whet his appetite for more of the 'spoils.' He was then stuffed with the office of Chaplain of the Penitentiary, and judging from his temper his official stomach still craves for more."

"Is he afraid that Gen. Price may use some of the influence of the office of Lieut. Governor to compel him to disgorge, instead of still further administering to his ravenous appetite? If so, he will, perhaps, find many others in the next General Assembly to fear besides Gen. P. The people are becoming tired of seeing men stuffed with three or four fat offices at the same time. It makes office-holders saucy and dictatorial. They begin to think that offices were made for them, and not they for office."

"The 'Osage boys' are determined that this matter shall be looked into when the new administration comes in."

"Look at the effect of it even now. The people are told by the 'Metropolitan' that they must re-elect their present members of Congress; that they must not elect Gen. Price Lieut. Governor; that the 'Metropolitan' has a man prepared to jump into the United States Senate as soon as a vacancy occurs. Week after week the people are lectured in the same print about their duties in general."

"Perhaps it would be as well for the people to remain quietly at home, and give up the affairs of the State to the management of his Reverence of the Metropolitan. What think you, Mr. Editor?"

"A Voter," has been writing for some time, and as we have above briefly stated the matter in controversy, we shall only copy enough to show his opinion of his political brethren. We take the following paragraphs from his last communication:—

"You stated that General Price was in the field; that he was making an extensive tour through the State. I explained in my last that such was not the fact, and in giving that explanation they say, that I, they believe, told, or uttered, a lie."

In reply to this beautiful remark, I shall only answer that they, the Editor or Editors of the Metropolitan, concocted, penned, and published, a wilful, malicious, and I believe, a knowing lie, when they wrote the article about the tour of General Price. And I again repeat, that I am satisfied that they wilfully, and knowingly, published this barefaced falsehood, in relation to General Price. And here they will pardon me for asking them 'what pay, or compensation, they receive for doing the dirty work, in their dirty sheet, of their masters in this city?' Be not alarmed, dear scavengers, at this question, it is one that is now asked, and is asking, by at least three fourths of the community in which you live."

You say you think you know 'A Voter,' if you know him, name him out. His name will not pollute your already corrupt paper. By that means should satisfaction be desired by you—you can get it, should you truly mention his name. I will level myself down with your unworthy selves and give it to you as may be agreed upon by gentlemen of honor."

And here I would observe, that I believe that we are indebted to the immortal Milton for the fourth degree of comparison, deep, deeper, deepest, and yet a lower deep, down there I leave you amongst your equals. You can look up, you cannot look down—hence the remark leveling down—and now by way of conclusion should you need a pair of old trousers after your failures in life and in business, where honesty generally carries a man along, you shall have them in addition to what you have received as your pay for your efforts in attempting to put down a gentleman, that has only been simply recommended as a suitable candidate for Lieut. Governor."

The "Metropolitan" disposes of them as follows:—

"A brace of low-fung, miserable blackguards, over the signatures of 'Osage,' and 'A Voter,' have again made their appearance in the Inquirer. They make round assertions regardless of truth or decency, which no honorable or respectable man in the community would believe. There is nothing in either article which requires an answer from us. If we were to prove either of their assertions false, they would swear out of it by telling a dozen more if necessary, and such a controversy would be uninteresting to our readers. We are done with these wretched toolies, who are the mere, cow-paws for one man. Hereafter we will confine our controversies to men who are at least somewhat respected in the community in which they live, and

who have some character to lose when proven to be slandered. It is our independence in conducting the Metropolitan, and our perfect abhorrence to any thing like subservience to any one man, or set of men, that these writers have not sense enough to understand. We are responsible for whatever appears in our editorial columns, and when we impugn the motives or fix a falsehood upon any man, he knows where to look for the author. Not so with an anonymous writer who stabs in the dark to avoid exposure, or who knows that his own name would destroy the force of his assertions."

In conversation with a gentleman a few days since, from Jefferson, we understood that "A Voter" was vouched for by a respectable gentleman, publicly, to back what he said, in any manner, shape, or form—from a pen-knife up to a cannon. The last papers from there contain nothing relating to the matter—from which some might draw the inference that an appeal to arms has been resorted to! We state the facts: others can draw their own conclusions.

WESTERN PORK TRADE.—The Ohio Cultivator publishes a table compiled from the Assessor's returns to the Auditor of State, by which it appears that the whole number of hogs in the State of Ohio last year was 1,405,621. Full returns have not been received this year, but sixty-one counties, which last year had only 1,097,804, now have 1,372,113; and a proportionate increase throughout the State would make the whole number for the present year, 1,756,000, about twenty-five per cent more than last year. The numbers above do not include pigs under six months on the first of June last. This table proves clearly that the number of hogs in Ohio this year is vastly larger than last year.

ELECTION OF SENATOR IN TENNESSEE.—ACCEPTABLE RESULT.—A correspondent of the Louisville Morning Courier, writing from Nashville on Monday night last, communicates the following most acceptable information. It will be hailed with gratification all over the country.

I write to inform you that the contest for Senator in our State Legislature closed this evening with the election of Hon. JOHN BELL, one of the first Statesmen, not of Tennessee only, but of the United States, and one of the purest of men. He will prove a most invaluable acquisition to the Whig party in the Senate, an acquisition which the "little man" in the White House will have good cause to lament. He was elected by Whig votes, and somewhat unexpectedly to his friends; for it was feared that the dissensions of the Whig ranks had made it impossible to elect any of our great men. The Democracy united, generally, upon another Whig, Mr. J. L. WILLIAMS, of Knoxville, and thus doing and making an attack upon the Whigs in some of their speeches, induced a sufficient number of Whigs to forego all divisions, and unite on Mr. Bell, to elect him. A glorious result—if any man deserved the office, Mr. Bell did, for he may be said to be the head and front of the Whig party in Tennessee.

Terrible Disaster on the Lakes.—Steamer Phoenix Burnt up—One hundred and seventy lives lost.

Telegraphic correspondence of the Republican.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 26th, 8 P. M.
On Sunday morning last, the steamer Phoenix, bound up the Lakes, when near Cheboygan, caught fire under the deck. So rapid and extensive were the flames that it was found impossible to extinguish them. There were two hundred passengers on board, of this number thirty took the small boats, and were picked up by the steamer Delaware, which hove in sight soon after the accident. She was, however, too late to save those on board of the burning vessel. A large number of the passengers were emigrants, the most of them from Holland. The Phoenix was owned by PEASE & ALLEN, of Cleveland, and was insured for \$15,000.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of Booneville, on the 18th day of November, 1847, convened on the melancholy occasion of the death of CHARLES CHILTON, Esq., ROBERT STUART, Esq., was called to the Chair, and BENJAMIN TOMPKINS, Esq., appointed Secretary.

Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were submitted by JOHN C. RICHARDSON, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

We have assembled for the purpose of giving a public and sincere expression of our sense of the loss which we, in common with the community, have sustained by the death of our fellow citizen, associate, and friend, CHARLES CHILTON, Esq., and a testimony of our respect for his memory. We have been intimately associated with him in his professional labors, and have witnessed with pleasure his zeal and fidelity to his clients, his devotion to the law, his growing prospects as a lawyer, the frankness of his manners, his urbanity and generosity, and superior social qualities. We sincerely lament with his family, that his life, so full of the promise of usefulness to the country, of honor to his name and the profession, has been so prematurely terminated; and that he has been cut off in the midst of a career so full of hope to his friends.

Resolved, That as an outward token of respect, but an inadequate expression of our feelings, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings be communicated to the widow of the deceased, accompanied by assurances of our condolence in the heavy affliction with which she has been visited.

Resolved, That these proceedings be presented to the Circuit Court of Cooper county, with the request that the same be entered on the records of the Court.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and copies thereof furnished to the "Boonville Bulletin," "Observer," Fayette "Times," "Democrat," and "Metropolitan," for publication.

ROBT. STUART, Chm'n.
BENJ. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

PROLIFIC.—A woman in Mercer county, Ky., recently gave birth to four boys and two girls at one time.

For the Boon's Lick Times. AGRICULTURAL. Occidental Essayist. (No. 3.)

CORN.

This production of our State, ranking as it does, among the most important of our staples, being of itself "the staff of life" for man (in civilized life) and beast, deserves an elaborate consideration, and will be viewed in respect to the various soils proper for its production—the preparation of the ground, from the stumps in timbered land and from the sod of the prairie—to the cribbing of the crops at maturity.

There is little native soil in Missouri that will not produce from twenty to fifty bushels of corn per acre, as an average crop, and, although, in the best parts of the State, fifty or eighty bushels have been and are now grown, this cannot be considered otherwise than over an average crop. Even one hundred bushels and upwards have been raised to the acre, but this is far from common. I consider forty bushels as the average yearly crop throughout this State, grown upon the natural soil, unassisted by manure of any kind.

We often hear and read accounts, from the Eastern States, of a hundred to a hundred and twenty bushels grown on the acre, but these occasional productions are from an earth highly enriched by manures heavily applied to the land generally, and to the hills particularly, and are produced that relations of them may appear upon the registers of the agricultural fairs and exhibitions, yearly held in that section of the union—for eclat—for obtaining the "silver cup" or "medal," awarded to the growers of extraordinary crops. They are mere units, and far from indicating a generally improved agriculture.

Upon timbered land, intended for the growth of corn, the standing trees must be belted or cut around, at a convenient distance above the roots, between the 15th June and the 1st July of the year previous. Timber thus killed will, within ten or twelve days thereafter, exhibit the appearance of a fire having run up through the branches, singing the leaves, from root to top. This application of the axe will not injure such as are intended for rails, but trunk or root-sprouting thereafter will be prevented, if the work is done in the manner and at the time indicated. This being done, cut down (not grub up) the Papaw, Hazel and such undergrowth as encumbers the ground, the sprouting of which year after year following, will be checked, if done within the above mentioned dates. Many farmers, regardless of the season or time of the year, dig up, by the roots, the shrubs requiring removal, but, even after all this labor, the roots extracted by the grubbing hoe, which adhere to the stalks dug up, bear but a small proportion to those scattered beneath the surface of the earth, which are left to sprout and grow during many successive seasons, and to call for the frequent repetition of the use of the axe or hoe. A farmer must be hard pushed for work—sadly wanting employment—who will spend a day in grubbing a fourth of an acre when he could shrub six or eight times the amount of the same kind of undergrowth in the same time.

Shrubbing having been finished let all the brush and trash that is upon the ground be burnt in heaps, kindling a fire first and then throwing upon the brush heaps all that is not intended to be reserved as fuel. Get the ground clear for the plough as soon as practicable, after the summer harvest is ended and crops secured. It is important that the sod should be turned over during the fall or winter, as opportunity offers, having an axeman (besides the ploughman) with every plough at work, that, whenever a root is struck, it may be cut and thrown out of the way upon the ploughed ground, to be subsequently gathered upon the final clearing up of the ground. Never lack a plough for a root, (except the main trunk roots) but hold on that the axeman may do his part and keep the way clear, that the plough may pursue its work, without impediment. After breaking up, harrow over the ground, following (not crossing) the furrows, that the sod may be torn and pressed down as it lays, without being turned over. Then cross the ground with the plough, cutting the roots and harrowing in the same manner as before.

I know that this method of fitting land for cultivation will appear to some as requiring more work than is necessary, but, if followed strictly, it will richly repay for it, in the ease with which the ground will be laid off for planting, and by the little labor required for its cultivation, during the first and several subsequent seasons, as well as by the heavy crops produced thereon consequent upon such a course of preparation.

If there is not time to do this work as it should be done during the fall and winter, and make the rails also, upon twenty acres, lay off ten for a field, and the produce of the smaller number will equal, at least, that of the larger, half prepared and scratched over. The rails made for fencing can be hauled (during a snowy time) more easily upon a sled than in any other way—dropped wherever wanted and put up at any time convenient.

I now presume a field broken up in the right way—harrowed and ready to lay off for planting corn. My next essay will treat of planting and growing the crop.

From the Washington Union. OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

BATTLES OF CONTRERAS AND CHUREUBUSCO.

Report of Maj. Gen. Scott.

(Duplicate.) No. 31.

Headquarters of the Army, San Augustin, 1 Acapulco Road, 9 miles from Mexico, Aug. 19, '47.

Sir: Leaving a competent garrison in Puebla, this army advanced upon the capital, as follows: Twigg's division, preceded by Harney's brigade of cavalry, the 7th Quittman's division of volunteers, with a small detachment of U. S. Marines, the 8th Worth's division, the 9th, and Pillow's division, the 10th—all in this month. On the 8th, I overtook, and then continued with, the leading division. The corps were at no time, beyond five hours, or supporting distance, apart; and on descending into the basin of the capital, (75 miles from Puebla,) they became more closely approximated about the head of Lake Chalco, with Lake Tescuco a little in front and to the right. On the 12th and 13th, we pushed reconnoissances upon the Penon, an isolated mound (8 miles from Mexico) of great height, strongly fortified to the top, (3 tiers of works), and flooded around the base by the season of rains and sluices from the lakes. This mound, close to the national road, commands the principal approach to the city from the east. No doubt it might have been carried but at a great and disproportionate loss, and I was anxious to spare the lives of this gallant army for a general battle, which I knew we had to win before capturing the city, or obtaining the great object of the campaign—a just and honorable peace.

Another reconnoissance was directed (the 15th) upon Mexicalcingo, to the left of the Penon, a village at a fortified bridge across the outlet or canal, leading from Lake Jochimilco to the capital—five miles from the latter. It might have been easy (masking the Penon) to force the passage but on the other side of the bridge, we should have found ourselves four miles from the road, on a narrow causeway, flanked to the right and left by water, or boggy grounds. Those difficulties, closely viewed, threw me back upon the project, long entertained, of turning the strong eastern defences of the city, by passing around south of Lakes Chalco and Jochimilco, at the foot of the hills and mountains, so as to reach this point, and hence to manoeuvre, on hard ground, though much broken, to the south and south-west of the capital, which has been more or less under our view since the 10th inst.

Accordingly, by a sudden inversion—Worth's division, with Harney's cavalry brigade, leading—we marched on the 15th inst. Pillow's and Quittman's divisions followed closely, and then Twigg's division, which was left till the next day at Ayotla, in order to threaten the Penon and Mexicalcingo, and to deceive the enemy as long as practicable.

Twigg, on the 16th, marching from Ayotla towards Chalco, (6 miles) met a corps of more than double his numbers—cavalry and infantry—under General Valencia. Twigg halted, deployed into line, and by a few rounds from Capt. Taylor's field battery dispersed the enemy, killing or wounding many men and horses. No other molestation has been experienced, except a few random shots from guerrillas, on the heights; and the march of 27 miles, over a route deemed impracticable by the enemy, is now accomplished by all the corps—thanks to their indomitable zeal and physical powers.

Arriving here, the 10th, Worth's division and Harney's cavalry were pushed forward a league, to reconnoitre, and to carry or to mask San Antonio, on the direct road to the capital. This village was found strongly defended by field-works, heavy guns and a numerous garrison. It could only be turned by infantry, to the left, over a field of volcanic rocks and lava; for to our right, the ground was too boggy. It was soon ascertained, by the daring engineers, Capt. Mason and Lieuts. Stevens and Tower, that the point could only be approached by the front, over a narrow causeway, flanked with wet ditches of great depth. Worth was ordered not to attack, but to threaten and mask the place.

The first shot fired from San Antonio (the 18th) killed Capt. S. Thorton, 24 dragoons, a gallant officer, who was covering the operations with his company.

The same day a reconnoissance was commenced to the left of San Austin, first over difficult mounds, and farther on, over the same field of volcanic rocks and lava which extends to the mountains, some five miles, from San Antonio towards the Algalena. This reconnoissance was continued, to-day by Capt. Lee, assisted by Lieuts. Beauregard and Tower, all of the engineers; who were joined, in the afternoon, by Major Smith, of the same corps. Other divisions, coming up, Pillow's was advanced to make a practicable road for heavy artillery, and Twigg's thrown farther in front, to cover that operation; for, by the partial reconnoissances of yesterday, Capt. Lee discovered a large corps of observation in that direction, with a detachment of which his supporters of cavalry and foot under Capt. Kearney and Lieut. Col. Graham, respectively, had a successful skirmish.

By 3 o'clock this afternoon, the advanced divisions came to a point where the new road could only be continued under the direct fire of twenty-two pieces of the enemy's artillery, (most of them of large calibre) placed in a strong entrenched camp to oppose our operations, and surrounded by every advantage of ground, besides immense bodies of cavalry and infantry, hourly reinforced from the city, over an excellent road beyond the volcanic field and consequently entirely beyond the reach of our cavalry and artillery.

Arriving on the ground, and hour later, I found that Pillow's and Twigg's divisions had advanced to dislodge the enemy, picking their way, (officers all on foot) along his front, and extending themselves towards the road, from the city and the enemy's left. Capt. Magruder's field battery, of 12 and 6 pounders, and Lieut. Callender's battery of mounted howitzers and rockets, had also, with great difficulty, been advanced within range of the entrenched camp. These batteries, most gallantly served,

suffered much in the course of the afternoon, from the enemy's superior metal.

The battle, though most stationary, continued to rage with great violence until nightfall. Brev. Brig. Gen. P. F. Smith's and Brev. Col. Riley's brigades (Twigg's division) supported by Brig. Gens. Porco's and Caldwell's brigades (Pillow's division) were more than 3 hours under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, along the almost impassable, ravine in front and to the left of the entrenched camp. Besides the 22 pieces of artillery, the camp and ravine were defended closely by masses of infantry, and these again supported by clouds of cavalry at hand and hovering in view. Consequently no decided impression could be made by daylight on the enemy's most formidable position, because independent of the difficulty of the ravine, our infantry, unaccompanied by cavalry and artillery, could not advance in column with out being mowed down by the grape canonier of the batteries, nor advance in line without being ridden over by the enemy's numerous cavalry. All our corps, however, including Magruder's and Callender's last batteries, not only maintained the exposed positions early gained, but all attempted charges upon them respectively—particularly on Riley, twice closely engaged with cavalry in greatly superior numbers—were repulsed and punished.

From an eminence, soon after arriving near the scene, I observed the church and hamlet of Contreras (or Ansalde) on the road leading up from the capital, through the entrenched camp, to Magdalena, and seeing, at the same time, the stream of reinforcements advancing by the road from the city, I ordered (through Major Gen. Pillow) Col. Morgan, with his regiment, the 15th, till then held in reserve by Pillow, to move forward, and occupy Contreras, (or Ansalde)—being persuaded, if occupied, it would arrest the enemy's reinforcements and ultimately decide the battle.

Riley was already on the enemy's left, in advance of the hamlet. A few minutes later Brig. Gen. Shields, with his volunteer brigade (New York and South Carolina regiments—Quittman's division) coming up under my orders, from San Augustin, I directed Shields to follow and to sustain Morgan. These corps, over the extreme difficulty of ground—partially covered with a low forest—before described, reached Contreras, and found Caldwell's brigade in position, observing the formidable movement from the capital, and needing the timely reinforcement.

It was already dark, and the cold rain had begun to fall in torrents upon our unsheltered troops; for the hamlet though a strong defensive position, can hold only the wounded men, and, unfortunately, the new regiments have little or nothing to eat in their haversacks. Wet, hungry, and without the possibility of sleep, all our gallant corps, I learn, are full of confidence and only wait for the hour of darkness to gain the positions whence to storm and carry the enemy's works.

Of the seven officers despatched since about sundown, from my position opposite to the enemy's centre, and on this side of the field of rocks and lava—to communicate instructions to the hamlet—not one had succeeded in getting through those difficulties, increased by darkness. They have all returned. But the gallant and indefatigable Capt. Lee, of the engineers, who has been constantly with operating forces, is just in from Shields, Smith, Caldwell, &c. to report as above, and to ask that a powerful diversion be made against the centre of the entrenched camp towards morning.

Brig. Gen. Twigg, cut off, as above, from the part of his division beyond the impracticable ground, and Capt. Lee, are gone, under my orders, to collect the forces remaining on this side, with which to make that diversion about five o'clock in the morning.

And here I will end this report, commenced at its date, and, in another, continue the narrative of the great events which then impended. I have the honor to be, sir, with high respect your most obedient servant.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. Wm. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

OUR MARKET.—The Brunswick of the 2d inst., says. No change since last week except in Pork. We understand that a lot has been bought at \$1.75 for hogs weighing from 175 to 200; and \$2 for 200 lbs. and upwards—which may be regarded the present price.

ARMY COURT MARTIAL.—The trial of Col. Fremont is still progressing. As yet the testimony seems to make the Colonel's case look rather bad, but thus far, the testimony is for the prosecution, the witnesses for the defence may perhaps cause the case to present a new aspect.

The National Intelligencer of the 17th, says: A letter received in New York from a respectable mercantile house in the city of Mexico, dated on the 29th ult., states that Mr. Trist has again invited the Government of Mexico to new conferences. Letter writers from this city, however, who are supposed to possess, to a certain extent, the confidence of the Administration, state, since the receipt here of the latest despatches from Mexico, that there is no doubt that Mr. Trist is "coming home;" adding that "he is doing very little good in Mexico," and that, if the writer is not in error, "his presence (in Mexico) does not encourage the friends of peace."

Boston.—Letters from Boston state that Saturday, the 13th, was the tightest day known in the money affairs of that city for a good many years past. Money was, at the last accounts, worth twelve and a half to eighteen per cent. per annum, and quite a panic existed.

Some failures have occurred in Philadelphia.

A LIBERAL OFFER.—A pamphlet has been laid on our table, containing a proposition from Dr. John Sappington, of Saline county, in this State, for the establishment of a Manual Labor School, in which manual and physical training shall be mutually attended to. The pamphlet gives at considerable length, the author's views of education—the defects of the present system and their remedies. We are not aware that any attempt has been made in Missouri to carry out the manual labor system, and to the venerable gentleman named, much is due for his enlightened views and liberal offer on the subject. He proposes to give \$10,000 in money and land, whenever \$25,000 shall be raised by subscription, to establish an institution on a permanent footing. We are glad to see some one of our wealthy and intelligent citizens acting with such patriotism in a cause on which so much depends, and trust that the saint Louis Union will not be permitted to slumber.—Saint Louis Union.